Cloudy; occasional rains.

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COACHES and LANDAUS-\$2 for the first hour and \$1 for each additional hour. If used five hours or longer, \$1 per hour straight. COUPES-\$1.50 for the first hour and \$1 for each additional hour. If used three hours or longer, \$1 per hour straight. (NOTE-When hour rate is used, charge will be made from time vehicle

is ordered to place of starting until it arrives at stable. No orders taken for less than one hour.) THEATER

COACHES and LANDAUS. \$2.00 | COUPES.....\$1.50 (NOTE-Carriages used for supper after theater will be charged at the rate of \$1 per hour for time held. No charge less than \$1.)

RECEPTION OR PARTY AND RETURN COACHES and LANDAUS. \$2.50 | COUPES......\$2.00

WEDDING AND RETURN COACHES and LANDAUS. \$3.00 | COUPES......\$2.00

WEDDING RECEPTION AND RETURN

COACHES and LANDAUS .. \$4.50 | COUPES\$3.50 (NOTE—One hour from the time vehicle is ordered at theater or place of reception will be allowed for making return trip. If detained longer than one hour, either by waiting or long drive, an additional hour will be charged for the time so consumed.)

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CHANCE FOR THE GENEROUS.

\$300,000 Needed by the Red Cross to Relieve the Destitute in Armenia.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, cables to the national Armenian relief committee as follows: "Hubbell, in charge of the Red Cross re-lief expedition at Marash, reports April 13: Three thousand sick of typhus, including the English consul." On the 15th he reports sickness at Zeltoun increasing, with forty or fifty deaths daily. Great and immediate need for funds.' General condition for relief work

The national Armenian relief committee, in giving out this appeal from Miss Barton, calls attention to the fact that one-fifth of the \$500,000, needed by the lowest calculation, to carry on the work of the Red Cross Society in Asiatic Turkey has yet been given. Unless the destitute people are aided until the next crop is secured, all the money thus far spent through the various agencies will be practically thrown away, and thousands be practically thrown away, and thousands

will perish by pestilence and starvation. Two Men Killed and Three Hurt. PEORIA, Ill., April 17 .- By the explosion a converter at the works of the American Glucose Company, this morning at 2:15 o'clock, John Hoey and a man named Burns were instantly killed. John Wilson, Mat Connelly and John Dooley were badly injured. The fourth story of the works, in which the converter was located, was

FIFTEEN THOUSAND BLACKS MASS-ING FOR AN ONSLAUGHT.

British Prestige in South Africa Also in Danger, if Reports from Cape Town Are Correct.

PLOTTING MISCHIEF

VAST SCHEME OF CONQUEST HATCH-ING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

President Kruger Said to Be Secretly Preparing to Drive All the British Out of South Africa.

(Special Cable Letter.)

LONDON, April 17 .- It is becoming apparleland is a more serious affair than either rumors afloat, but the most alarming is a report that Buluwayo has been captured by the rebels. According to another story 15,000 Matabeles are massing for an attack on the place. These reports are believed by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to be overdrawn. But all the same, it is known that orders have been issued for the dispatch of troops from here to the cape. The Middlesex regiment, stationed at Aldershot, is one of the detachments ordered to start

Immediately for South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question on where been preaching covertiy but effect the subject, said that the government had ively a crusade against the British. It is this crusade which is at the bottom of all from Natal and Cape Town. Therefore a battalion of the line and a body of mounted infantry would be dispatched to these places as soon as possible. This movement, he added, connected with the decision of the government to permanently increase the strength of the garrison of Cape Colony, a step which had been urged by the military authorities, who were of the opinion that the present garrison at Cape Town was inadequate for the defense of the dock yard and coal depots. This announcement of Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with loud cheers and was looked on as meaning that the government has finally decided to send adequate reinforcements to South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain added, however, that, except in the greatest emergency, the imperial troops were not suited to the work quelling a native insurrection which, in the government's opinion, can be most promptly dealt with by the local forces. There was, he also said, an ample number There was, he also said, an ample number of men and a sufficient supply of arms for that purpose in South Africa. The only difficulty experienced was that of moving the men and supplies from one point to another. Finally, Mr. Chamberlain said that the government was prepared to authorize the recruiting, if necessary, of colonial troops for the suppression of the distrubances in South Africa, but the chartered company would have to bear the expense.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says that it is regarded as certain there that Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who there that Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, who left Gwele for Buluwayo on the day before the first of the murders was reported, must be dead, as he has not been heard of since. He was accompanied by "Bob" White, the American manager of Gourlay's mines, and a Cape "boy," all well armed; but they probably rushed into the midst of the Impi on the Shanghai, which killed Hammond, Farmer and others

Farmer and others.

A RACIAL WAR PROBABLE. The Times has a letter from Johannesburg this morning, bearing the date of March 30, which confirms the intelligence hitherto brought by cable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had demanded President Kruger's reply to the invitation to visit England within a certain number of hours, but that Mr. Chamberlain had granted an extension of the time on President Kruger's request. "If peace is patched up, however." says this trouble in the future. A racial war would be a popular cry and all the Boers in South Africa would join in the defense of the Transvaal. It may fairly be computed that the Transvaai would furnish fifteen thousand men, the Orange Free State twenty thousand men and Cape Colony and Natal fifteen thousand, making altogether fifty thousand men. The military preparations here are quite inconsistent with any other explanation than that war is considered imminent. Large quantities of cannon, Maxim guns, rifles and ammunition are pouring into the country and orders, especially to Ger-man firms, are being given for all the re-quirements of war. The people are being roused by inflammatory speeches delivered in different parts of the country. Quite re-cently the Volkstem urged the Boers not to forget how the English had treated the Boers, and during the trial of the reform committee prisoners the beam was brough from Pretoria which the English used fifty years ago during the rebellion to hang five Boers. It was this incident that led to Mr. Chamberlain's remonstrances (holds the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the reform prisoners) and President Kruger then expressed the opinion here that the beam was intended for a museum. The general opinion, however, is that is was for a more sinister purpose."

The Times has an editorial this (Saturday) morning couched in serious terms on the situation in South Africa. It says: "It is quite time that the nation and the government should realize that we have serious work both in South Africa and in the Soudan. The government ought to take steps to ascertain the extent and character of the Boer armaments, which even the Transvaal agent does not deny, but which, he explains, is out of respect for an old and long-neglected law. That being the case, President Kruger cannot complain if we follow suit. The government ought not to delay to place an experienced officer at the head of both the regular and irregular forces designed for Matabeleland."

The Standard (Conservative), in an editorial commenting upon the statements made to President Kruger by Sir Hercules Robinson on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, says: "It is not clear whether Mr. Chamberlain's explanation is intended to minimize the significance of sending reinforcements to South Africa or to prepare the way for the disclosures of more ample measures." ter of the Boer armaments, which even Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has re ceived a dispatch from Governor Sir Her-

SITUATION IS SERIOUS. A copyrighted cable dispatch from Cape Town to the Associated Press says: The difficulty in obtaining news of the Matabele uprising increases day by day, owing to the restrictions of the authorities, but it is positively known that the situation about Buluwayo has grown darker and that the rebellion is so widespread that a large force of troops will be necessary to restore order. Urgent requests for troops have been made by people not directly interested in the British Chartered South Africa Company, and the home government is blamed for postponing the dispatch of strong reinforcements to South Africa. The inaction of the War Office is undoubtedly due to the desire of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies to avoid anything which might be construed into an attempt to coerce the South African republic, but, it is pointed out, while Mr. Chamberlain is holding his hand, the Boers are openly drilling and being drilled under their imported German instructors, are accumulat ng arms and ammunition, constructing

pendence of the South African Republic will be declared, the Orange Free State may be actually incorporated into the Republic, the natives will everywhere be incited to rise against British rule and an attempt will be made to drive the British out of South Africa. This is the plan openly talked of and chuckled over by the Boers, but the home authorities seem to be utterly blind to the danger ahead and the chartered company, in the interests of its stockholders, is doing everything possible to suppress the truth and the belief is growing that nothing short of a terrible disaster such as the capture of Buluwayo will bring the British government to its senses.

to its senses.

It is stated that fully 15,000 Matabeles have been massed for the attack on Buluwayo, which, although placed in a fair state of defense, could not hold against the headlong. fense, could not hold against the headlong, rushing charge of the native regiments, which, if they number only half of 15,000, might sweep the town even if thousands were slain in the on laught. The officials of the chartered company say they have no fear that Buluwayo will be captured, but it is the overconfidence of the British, the habit of grossly underrating the strength of an enemy, which has led to many historical disasters to the British arms.

LOBENGULA'S OLD CAPITAL. There is no denying that the Matabeles have been steadily gathering together for weeks past with the intention, apparently, of attacking Buluwayo. The recapture of King Lobengula's old capital from the British would be a fearful blow to the "paramount power in South Africa." This is frankly admited, and yet the available force of volunteers at Buluwayo is believed to be not much over 700 men. Machine guns have, it is true, been hurried to the front from the British flagship St. George; the market place has been converted into a strong laager, the old police camp outside the town and other many men and many obstructions to with-stand over 10,000 fearless Matabeles, espe-cially if it is true that they are being "aided and abetted" by Boer commandants and led by old King Lobengula or his son.

Although the modern Buluwayo is some

distance away from the old chief kraal or collection of auts which composed the headquarters, about two years ago, of the ruler of Matabeleland, to the Matabeles it is a sort of Mecca, a place that, to their minds, they and nobody else should possess, and which, if recaptured, must certainly bring them back their old historic glories. This feeling has been steadily encouraged by the agents of the Boers, who have everyfreebooters. To bring about the invasion of the British the Transvaal, the territory of the British South Africa Company was depleted or mounted police, arms and ammunition and shipped out of the country or are now in the hands of the burghers. Here was the opportunity of the Boer leaders, and they grasped it promptly and firmly.

Buluwayo is really a prize worth fighting for. It has been changed in two years from a collection of native fluts to a modern town of brick, wood and corrugated from buildings; it has an open house and several clubs. it has an opera house and several clubs, a newspaper (the Buluwayo Citizen), a law court and a squad of lawyers, a stock ex-change and several hotels, a chamber of

commerce, a polo ground, streets and avenues and churches. The enemy in large force is within twelve miles of Buluwayo, all the outlying posts which it is possible to relieve have been relieved, men, women and children have flocked into the place from the surrounding country until it is believed that

ENROLLING VOLUNTEERS. It is believed that the arrival here of Sin Richard Martin, the newly appointed commandant general of the chartered company's forces in South Africa, daily expected, will be the signal for an energetic pushing of the campaign against the Matabeles. Over 500 additional volunteers have already been entheir way to Buluwayo. It is reported that the volunteers and police at Buluwayo are contemplating making a sortle to try to take the Matabeles by surprise. It is predicted here that if this is done the British force will almost certainly be annihilated and that Buluwayo will fall into the hands of the enemy. The town's only chance of safety is believed to be in remaining strictly on the defensive until the strongest reinforcements it is possible to send there have reached Buluwayo. Otherwise, disaster stares Bulu

wayo in the face. It is reported that the rebellion has been checked in the Shiloh district, where 2,000 Matabeles are said to have asked for white protection. Old settlers tamiliar with South African warfare say this is only a ruse de

letter, "it seems hardly possible to avoid again endanger the strained relations with trouble in the future. A racial war would be a popular cry and all the Boers in South explained to President Kruger that the Brit-ish reinforcements which are being dis-patched to Cape Town and Natal do not imply any change in the friendly policy of the Brit-ish government towards the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain wishes the Transvaal to be in-formed of the decision to send troops, the statement continues, because he is aware that efforts may be made to misrepresent the intentions of the imperial government in order to prevent a satisfactory understanding belieng tween Great Britain and the Transvaal.

An interview has been published with General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal military forces, in which he denies that there is aware that in the Transvaal, as has been reported. An official dispatch received at Cape Town from Buluwayo reports the safe arrival there of the coach, indicating that the roads are still open. It is felt that the greatest danger to Buluwayo, unless the natives should muster in crushing force, is that of a possible running short of supplies of food and of ammunition. The food supply is reported sufficient to last for a month, but there have been appeals for additional supplies of ammunition, which must come from the south, and must be two or three weeks on the way even if the convoy meets with no violence. The keeping open of communication is, therefore, of first importance. The road for twenty miles south of Buluwaya runs through a difficult and dangerous country, and if the Buluwayo forces are shut up in the town and unable to patrol the road from Buluwayo to Mangwe, fifty miles south, it will, it is beleved, be impossible to keep the run open and get through provisions.

The official dispatch received from Buluwayo reports the Matabele warriors not only on the north, but on the east of Buluwayo, and the sending out of looting parties, which boldly appear within a half-hour's march of

TREACHEROUS PLOT.

servants of Whites at Buluwayo is League with Outside Blacks. BULUWAYO, April 17 .- A feeling of apprehension as to what the next step of the revolting Matabeles will be permeates all circles here. Information coming from the country around makes it certain that the ceived a dispatch from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, dated at Cape Town at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. This dispatch contains no mention of a disaster at Buluwayo, which is conclusive evidence that no news of such disaster had been received in Cape Town up to that hour.

The Chronicle (Liberal) comments upon the vagueness of Mr. Chamberlain's statement, and asks whether the troops to be sent are intended for Matabeleland or the Transvaal. wholesale massacre. The fear of treachery is added to the apprehension of overwhelming numbers. Many indications point to a connivance with the war parties of supposed friendly natives. There are many of the latter in the town itself and no white man feels sure how far he can trust his dusky associates or servants. On Wednes-day evening three Dutch scouts were sent out from here to secure some definite and accurate information of the position and movements of the natives. What they found has served little to relieve the anxiety and has served little to relieve the anxiety and suspense. They report that the Matabeles are gathered like ants in a hill on the Umgusa river, only six miles north of here. That some treacherous plot is being concocted is indicated by the fact that native women are secreting European clothes. The native men on the veldt wear the native costume, while most of those in Buluwayo wear clothes approaching the European fashion. By attiring the native warriors in European garments, the Matabeles hope that they will be enabled to enter the town unquestioned. A Matabele "boy" has also been caught stealing the badges and the puggarie belonging to the Rhodesia horse, and it is believed that it was intended to use these for purposes of disguise to further some treacherous project for taking Buluwayo at a disadvantage and killing the inhabitants. It is plainly noticeable that the ortifications and bringing heavy guns from The policy of President Kruger is one of lelay; to avoid doing or saying anything lefinite until the Transvaal is in a position o defy Great Britain, and then the inde-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THREE CUBAN PATRIOTS SHOT I THE CUBANA FORTRESS.

Captured by Spanish Soldiers During Battle and Condemned on the Charge of Incendiarism.

GEN. WEYLER'S DEATH TRAP

IN THE WAR RENT ISLAND.

Both Sides Accused of Lying-2,000 Wounded Spaniards in Havana Hospitals-Bishop Dias's Arrest.

HAVANA, April 17.-Three prisoners of war-Gregoro Borges, Esteban Hernandez and Jose Bacallao-were executed at 7 o'clock this morning at the Cuban fortress. They belonged to the insurgent, band commanded by Dr. Bruno Zayas, and were captured by the soldiers of the Arapiles Battalion during the attack made by the enemy on Managua, this province, and the burning of property in that vicinity. Borges, while in the death chapel of the fortress, was very nervous, and would only drink a little lemonade. Hernandez displayed admirable coolness. He presented Dr. Domez, who had been appointed to care for the prisoners, with a yellow belt, and asked him to write to his mother and beg her to pardon him for his misdeeds, while assuring her that he died in the bosom

it, seemed full of life and even haughty. He tried to run away from the chapel, as of torture by being shot and killed by the soldiers on guard. But he was watched so closely by the officer on duty that it was impossible for him to carry out his intention. At 4:30 o'clock Bacallao and Hernandez had a breakfast of beefsteak and eggs. and each drank a cup of wine. They confessed to several priests, having been entreated to conform to all the religious customs. This caused Bacallao to remark: "What is the use of conforming in my case, father, considering that within

short time I have to die?" At 7 o'clock the square was ready, and the troops were drawn up under Maj. Carlos Justiz. The prisoners were conducted there in the usual solemn manner. Bacallao and Hernandez were courageous and about 3,000 souls are already mustered within the town, defended by about 700 or 800 British South Africans, police and volunteers. But the enemy is said to number 15,000 warriors and some time must elapse before the reinforcements reach Buluwayo. with the most remarkable courage. Bacallao smoked a cigar during his last moments, and calmiy threw it away as he knelt down with his face to the wall and his back toward the firing squad. Borges knelt down with his hands in bockets and coolly turned his head toward the so. diers who were to shoot him. Hernandez attentively watched the shadows of the soldiers on the wall in front of him. When all was ready the officer in command of the squad lifted his sword, the rifles were squad lifted his sword, the rifles were aimed, there was another movement of the sword and the report of the volley echoed from the fortress walls. Borges was killed outright, but Hernandez and Bacallao writhed on the ground after the shooting, and it was found necessary to send Bacallao to his account lao to his account.

When the execution was over and the bodies had been carted away the crowds on the heights silently wended their way to more congenial scenes, and only three pools of dark blood, half hidden by sand strewn over them by the soldiers, remained to mark the place where three more of the insurgent army had fallen for Cuba. It is true that there were a few more bullet marks on the fortress walls, but a few such tokens more or less are but little in these days, and arouse little or no interest these days, and arouse little or no interest among the passers-by. All three of the men executed to-day had been charged with incendiarism, and had been convicted of that crime. They took part in the attack on Managua, as already told, as members of a so-called insurgent band, and, naturally, property was destroyed by fire.

At Camajuani, province of Santa Clara, another tragedy in the history of the Cuban rebellion has been enacted. A column of troops under Colonel Lopez Amor, operating in the Camajuani district received in ing in the Camajuani district, received in-formation that Antonio Bermudez, a well-known insurgent leader, was concealed in the house of a woman who was his mis-tress. A detachment of troops, headed by the colonel himself, immediately started for the colonel himself, immediately started for the spot, surrounded the house and called on Bermudez to surrender. The latter, taken by surprise, seized a rifle which was handed to him by the woman and fired two shots at the colonel, missing him. Just as the insurgent chief raised his rifle to take another shot at the Spanish officer, several of the soldiers fired, and Bermudez fell back, pierced by a bullet, and died, as his agony of grief, upon his body. mistress threw herself, wounded and in an The insurgents under Maceo yesterday burned a number of houses on both sides of the railroad between San Cristobal and Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio. and, it is said, hanged an aged man in the presence of his family because the latter refused to burn his house.

A dispatch from Matanzas says that Manuel Dominguez, an insurgent, has been tried by court-martial there. The public prosecu-tor has asked that he be imprisoned for

7,844 cases treated of sickness of all kinds in the military hospitals here, of which number only ninety-six men died. The Weyler guerrillas were drawn by a force of insurgents into an ambush at Reglita plantation, Santa Clara. Eight insurgents were killed during the fighting which

A soldier named Eulogio Casado was exe-cuted in Matanzas this morning for having wounded his superior officer. He met death

The guerrilla force of Mayo Lazo, the vanguard of the column of the battallon of Luzon, shortly after leaving the village of Rodrigo, in the Sagua district, came in sight of a group of men which they believed was also a guerrilla force. Major Goicoochea advanced toward the group, they also advancing, and when the two were six paces apart the troops discovered that the other force were insurgents. Some one shouted "Rebels." A bloody combat ensued with the machete. Twenty-one of the insurgents were killed and eleven of the guerrillas were wounded, one seriously.

WEYLER'S MILITARY LINE.

Woman Views It from a Havana Outpost-Wounded Spaniards. CINCINNATI, April 17.-The Commercial Gazette's special from Mrs. Josephine Woodward, dated Havana, April 17, says, in part: 'The Spaniards lie and the Cubans lie. You pay your money and take your choice. The deadly hatred between these two peoples must be taken into consideration and used as a common divisor of the statements given out by both. General Weyler, according to his story, has Maceo and the most of the insurgent forces surrounded by the Spanish army in the province of Pinar del Rio. The latest from the insurgent forces is that with fresh supplies of ammunition they are mov-

ing slowly but surely on Havana.

"Yesterday I went by rail ten miles out to Marianoa, a strongly fortified outpost. People at my hotel thought it a foolhardy adventure for a woman. I met nothing but the most courteous treatment. The town is powerfully fortified. Maceo will accomplish wonders if he forces this line; if he tries to force it and fails the result will be very serious. Weyler says Maceo will never escape from this Spanish net now set for him. The present line from Mariel to Ensenada is formidably intrenched and capable of power-

"I have exclusive news that last Monday a battle was fought at Begona plantation, near Mario, and that Colonel Inarez, a Spanish officer, was killed. The police have given out no details of this battle, but on Wednesday twenty-five wounded soldiers were brought into the hospital at Havana. There are more than 2,000 wounded soldiers in the Ha-

vana hospital to-day, yet the Spaniards re-port but 500 killed in the entire war. Picket firing can frequently be heard in Havana."

CASE OF BISHOP DIAZ.

Consul-General Williams Will Insist

on a Civil Trial. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The State Department has received a brief cable message from Consul-general Williams at Havana, announcing the arrest of Protestant Bishop Alberto Jesus Diaz, who is wel known throughout the South and to many church people in all parts of the United States. Diaz is a naturalized American, and of strong Cuban sympathies, but his friends insist that his work in Cuba has been confined to proselyting for the church, MR. ALLEN CALLED TO ORDER and deny participation in the rebellion on and deny participation in the rebellion on his part. The message from Consul-general Williams contained no details. The case will be closely followed by the representatives of the United States, who will take the customary steps to protect the interests of an American citizen. The Consulgeneral will insist on a civil trial should the matter go to the length of a trial. It may be that his release can be obtained without the necessity of a trial, but on this point nothing can be said in advance of an investigation which Mr. Williams will make into the circumstances leading up to and vestigation which Mr. Williams will make into the circumstances leading up to and developed at the arrest.

The Georgia members of Congress were deeply interested in the news from Havana of the arrest of the two Diaz brothers. They say Bishop Alberto Diaz is a missionary of high standing, and has been supported for several years by the Baptist Convention of Georgia. Representatives Black and Moses, who are members of that church, are personally acquainted with Diaz. Mr. Moses, in speaking of the case, said: "Diaz is a man with a wonderful history. I did not know that Diaz was naturalized. Probably he secured his papers in New York. He visits Georgia every year. I have understood that, while his sympathies were with the insurgents, he was taking no part in the rebeilion. He has done much to relieve distress since the beginning of the war."

The Bishop in Confinement. HAVANA, April 17 .- The arrest of the Baptist missionary, Bishop Alberto Jesus Diaz, was due to the declarations made by some prisoners who were captured at Viwere found in their possession. The Bishop denied communication with his friends in the office of the chief of police, where only prominent persons are detained. His case will be summarily pushed. The Bishop and his brother were made prisoners of war and handed over to the military jurisdiction. Mr. Williams, the United States consulgeneral, has made active efforts to-day to see Bishop Diaz, but this has proved to be impossible, as the Bishop is still cut off from

Two American citizens have been arrested between Cardenas and Matanzas on a charge of taking plans of defenses. They have been handed over to the civil authorities, according to their treaty rights.

Pope Leo Offers to Mediate. LONDON, April 17 .- A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the papal nuncio at Madrid had been instructed to propose the mediation of the Pope in order to bring about a settlement of the troubles in Cuba or to urge on Spain the acceptance of President Cleveland's reported offer of mediation. The Globe, discussing the effect of the election policy of the Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, says that either Cuba must be allowed to follow the example of the South American republics or the motherland must grant a generous

measure of autonomy. Seeking Annulment of Elections. MADRID, April 17 .- A number of news papers of this city and elsewhere demand that the elections in Cuba be annulled, and ex-Premier Segasta intends to ask the Chamber of Deputies to annul the Cuban elections on the ground that the electors, owing to the state of revolution existing, were not free to vote as they pleased.

LION KILLED

AND THE LANKY PUGILIST SEVERE-LY SHOCKED BY ELECTRICITY.

Tragedy on the Roof of a Cleveland Gymnasium-Nero's Chain in Contact with a "Live Wire."

CLEVELAND, O., April 17 .- Robert Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter, came near being electrocuted last night. As it was, his pet lion, Nero, was killed and Fitzsimmons was severely shocked and quite seriously burned. On account of the extremely warm weather the lion was vesterday taken to the roof of Rumsey's gymnasium, on Erie street, where he was chained up. Shortly after midnight last night, Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Ernest Roeber, the wrestler, and Lewis Robertson, an attache of the gymanimal. On reaching the roof Fitzsimmons called to the lion which, on hearing his master's voice, sprang forward to the length of the chain and over some electric wires. A shower of sparks quickly followed at the contact of the chain with the wires. The lion received a shock and again jumped towards Fitzsimmons, who sprang back against the wall of an adjoining building. The lion sprang past him, drawing the chain taught across the pugilist's thighs, who cringed under the severe shock. In his agony the lion leaped over the edge of his agony the lion leaped over the edge of the roof and hung by his neck. Fitzsim-mons was pulled from under the chain and removed to his hotel. There is a burn across his thighs and a small burn on the knuckle of the index finger of the right hand. That is all the visible evidence of the terrible ordeal, although Fitzsimmons was in a dazed condition for over an hour. When the lion was pulled up from the side of the building, where he had been sus-

QUEEN MAMEA CONQUERED.

An Island in the South Seas Seized by a French Gunboat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 .- The brig City

of Papete, from Tahiti, brings news that Queen Mamea, of the Island of Rajatea, in the South seas, had surrendered to her old enemies, the French. The Queen, according to the reports, is now thoroughly subdued and beyond giving further trouble. Queen Mamea has reigned over Ralatea nearly a score of years. Her subjects numbered about one thousand people, fierce and uncivilized. Many efforts were made to conquer her without avail. A few months ago a French gunboat appeared at the island, and in the night landed a strong force. In the morning the Queen found herself surrounded and was compelled to surrender. She gave the French complete sway over the is and with the condition that she be recognized as Queen. France is to control the shipping, which is said to be very valuable, and to be permitted to establish a coaling station at the principal harbor. When the Papete left the French gunboat was anchored off Ralatea. The English are said to oppose French possession of the island and will, it is said, ask that it be restored

AN OLD SAW KNOCKED OUT.

Lightning Strikes Twice in the Same Place and Causes Death and Injury.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 17 .- Two persons were killed, two probably fatally injured and two others seriously hurt by two bolts of lightning which successively struck the dwelling of Andrew Olson at Wallace, Mich., to-day. The dead are a boy and a girl, aged eight and eight years, respectively. Those fatally hurt are Mr. and Mrs. Olson. Another child and Mrs. Anderson, a caller, were badly injured. The family was huddled in one room when the two bolts fell. Whether the first or second shock proved fatal is not known. The house took fire, but neighbors extinguished the flames.

BITTER ALTERCATION BETWEEN SENATORS GEAR AND ALLEN.

The Iowan Goaded Into Scoring the Populist by the Latter's Reflections on the Former's Work.

FOR ACCUSING MR. GEAR OF HAVING UTTERED A FALSEHOOD.

Time of the House Occupied in Discussing Pension Bills and War Claims and Talking Politics.

the bond resolution proceeded to-day, Mr. investigation. The debate ing attractive to the public, the galleries being crowded throughout to-day. An exciting episode occurred late in the day concerning Pacific railroad affairs. Mr. Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, presented a bill proposing an adjustment of the railroad debt. This led Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, to criticise the committee for alleged partiality to 'Collis P. Huntington and his lobby." A bitter personal altercation between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen followed, during which Mr. Allen declared cerning General Weaver, of Iowa. Mr. Hoar cailed Mr. Allen to order and demanded that his words be taken down. Mr. Allen was obliged to take his seat, but on motion by Mr. Faulkner, was allowed to

proceed in order. To avoid a struggle for precedence at the opening of the session the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cannon, took up the resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to open the Uncompangre Indian reservation without further delay, the understanding being that the bond investigation should come up at 2 o'clock as unfinished business. After Mr. Brown had spoken for the resolution he sought to secure a vote but Mr. Gorman asked that action be deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Vilas, who desired to be heard. This brought on a warm colloquy, Mr. Aldrich said it must be clear that there was "something behind" these efforts at de-

intimation coming from a distinguished Senator on the other side of the chamber that delays in public business were occurring. "We surrendered control as gracefully as possible to the other side," said Mr. Gorman, "and we had hoped business would be pushed along. But I have observed with wonder that the Senators in control have not mapped out some well-defined policy."

Mr. Wolcott protested against making the Utah resolutions "the foor-ball of party politics." It had dragged for three weeks when it ought not to have taken two hours. tics." It had dragged for three weeks when it ought not to have taken two hours.

"The Senator understands and the country understands," said Mr. Aldrich, in response to Mr. Gorman, "that neither of the great parties has a majority in the Senate."

Mr. Gorman insisted that the control of the committees gave control of the Senate.

"Does that control permit a tariff bill to be brought in and passed here?" asked Mr. Chandler, but Mr. Gorman parried the question.

Mr. Vilas then proceded with a speech op-posing the Utah resolution.

HILL RESUMES HIS SPEECH. At 2 o'clock the bond resolution was brought up and Mr. Hill resumed his speech in opposition. The galleries were crowded in anticipation of a renewal of the sensational features developed in the first installment of Mr. Hill's speech. He had before him several volumes, including Senator Sherman's

Before Mr. Hill had risen to his feet Mr. Walthall moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday, and despite opposition it was carried 35 to 28. Referring to the Wilson bill, Mr. Hill said he had sought to change some of the extreme features of that measure. It passed however, as a measure of tariff reform its friends and enemies, does not produ enough revenue to meet the expenses of the government. I wish my party had framed a bill so fair, so reasonable, so conservative that no question could have been raised as to raising revenue. It had been better if extreme councils had not prevailed then, as they are trying to prevail now." Mr. Hill declared that with revenues insufficient to meet government expenses, bonds were imperative. Certainly then the Democratic the President and Secretary of the Treasury in issuing bonds. It was not for the Demo-cratic party to join in the political assault of Populist and Republican Senators against

when, at one point, Mr. Hill was inter-rupted by the remark of Mr. Allen that the Democratic party was dead, the New York Senator paid a glowing tribute to his party, declaring that it would live on to uphoid its principles, regardless of the action of a few misguided men. The Senator declared that if this investigation was made the administration would emerge from it without a stain and to the discomforture of those who voted for the investigation. He spoke of Secretary Carlisle's conspicuous ability.

The Secretary had argued the question fairly from his standpoint. He had never descended to abuse the sliver men. His recent great speech at Chicago had no abuse for those against him. Are the friends of sliver to answer that great speech will an offensive resolution having "dishonesty written on its face? Speaking of Presiden Cleveland's message concerning bonds, Mr. Hill said it was made necessary by a Con-gress which spent its time making speeches against syndicates while refusing to pass laws to end those syndicates.

Mr. Hill yielded for the introduction of a bill which, however, led to an animated side debate and closed Mr. Hil's remarks for the

THE TROUBLE BEGINS. Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, presented a committee substitute for all bills proposing a settlement

of the Pacific rathroad debts. Mr. Allen thereupon called attention to the "notorious fact" that Collis P. Huntington and his lobby had been here to influence legislation, yet no invitation had been sent

to the patrons of the roads.

Mr. Gear hotly replied that Senator Allen had no right to impugn the motives of the committee or himself, its chairman. It was not necessary the committee should send for Tom, Dick and Harry all over the country.

Mr. Allen said he had seen Collis P. Huntington and his lobbyists occupying all the seats in the committee room and "lording it over the committee" over the committee."

Mr. Gear, with flushed face, said he would not suggest whether the Nebraska Senator represented or misrepresented the great State of Nebraska. He had known him for thirty years, and knew the sort of political affilia-tions he was used to.

This brought Mr. Allen forward in an ex-planation of his party affiliations. He had voted for Lincoln and Grant, When Mr. Allen spoke of his voting in 1832 for General Weaver for President a sensational spisode was precipitated. Mr. Gear interrupted to state that General Weaver stood for the confiscation of railroad property, the telegraph and telephone, and the issuance of paper to pay for it.

Mr. Allen responded with a glowing eulogy of General Weaver, whereupon Mr. Gear broke out in a loud laugh and retreated to the cloak rooms.

the cloak rooms.

Mr. Allen protested against this rude "guffaw," declaring that, while brought up among the coyotes, he was taught better manners than that. "And the Senator cannot stand there and utter falsehoods and go unwhipped," proceeded Mr. Allen.

Mr. Hoar immediately interrupted, calling Mr. Allen to order and demanding that his words be taken down. This is the parliamentary procedure when exception is taken to language used in debate.

Mr. Allen was compelled to take his seat, pending a determination of the protest. Few Benators being present, Mr. Hoar asked a